

# MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

VOL. 11.--NO. 23.

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## The Morrystown Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1877.

## Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions, &c.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered willing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse their periodicals, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers sent to the new address, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional refusal."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes it his law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers, by fraud, or otherwise, are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their term, if they do not wish to continue taking; otherwise the publisher, is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible, until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

8. A permanently established newspaper with a paying and constantly increasing list of subscribers, the circulation in the counties of Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, Madison, and Claiborne is more general than any other paper published in the State.

9. The Morrystown Gazette is published in Upper East Tennessee.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Bob Ingersoll offered the receipts of a lecture to a San Francisco religious charity, but the managers, deeming him a great sinner, refused to accept the money. We believe this is the only instance of the kind on record.

Twenty-one Baltimore rioters are now on trial. In most cities, as in Pittsburgh and Louisville, actual working men had little to do with the riots, only instigating them, and afterwards taking but a small part in the work of devastation. There will soon be a great many candidates for the penitentiary.

President Vandeventer has presented the employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad \$100,000, to be distributed ratably according to their positions on the pay-roll, in recognition of their forbearance during the late railroad troubles.

Secretary Sherman stated the other day that the Treasury vaults contained about \$80,000,000 in greenbacks, deposited for safe-keeping, the owners not feeling warranted in making investments in ordinary business channels.

This fact is interesting in connection with the demand for currency inflation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is an appalling and ignominious descent to find the chivalry, which once aspired to rule the country, now occupied with the squabbles of the political kitchen and unable to rise to any loftier level of administration than merely settling a quarrel between the cook and the housemaid.

Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, receives a salary of \$40,000 a year and all his under officers are paid in proportion. He's one of those who think that a man who can't live on bread and water is not fit to live. Tommy Scott is another railroad officer who receives \$50,000 a year as salary.

The Turks are amusing themselves in Bosnia by cutting off the heads of the Christians and carrying them about in triumph on sticks. The Bosnians and Montenegrins do the same thing when they get a chance at a Turk's head. In Montenegro every cottage is said to be adorned with dried Turk's heads taken in battle. So a country needs to come under the domination of a strong civilizing power at once.

San Francisco is the unfortunate possessor of a class that has often threatened to burn the Chinese quarter, even if it had to tunnel its way into Chinatown. The law-abiding citizens seem, however, determined that this case for John's welfare shall not have an opportunity for exercise. The companies organized for the outbreak the other day will be made permanent and the police force doubled.

By direction of the Secretary of War Capt. W. R. King, corps of engineers, United States army, has awarded the contract of building five locks on the Muscle Shoals Canal to James E. Slaughter, of Mobile, Alabama, at prices aggregating the sum of \$100,300 for the whole work. Mr. George Williams, of Keokuk, Iowa, is now building three locks of this canal, under contract of completion during the present year.

Latest from Idaho reports that Joseph made a raid, getting away with four hundred ponies and other plunder. The raid was in character of Indians friendly to Howard. A dispatch from Deadwood says intense excitement prevails throughout the city. At short intervals horsemen arrive from different towns and hay fields in this vicinity bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broken away from the agencies in large numbers and are inflicting the country in all directions. Up to this point (seven o'clock p. m.) at least twenty murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lieut. Lemmie's surveying party. Nearly every ranch along the Redwater and in Spearfish Valley has been devastated.

The position of Mehmet Pasha is a peculiar one. He has just relieved the commander of the armies at Sumnia, and now he is reported approaching Timova. If the Russians are in force on the line of the Danube to the points they have reached south of the Balkans, Timova is just half way on their line. They occupy the line of the Jantra and are on the route to Zeni Sagra. They also occupy the Lom further east and their forces at Rasgrad are then on the flank of Mehmet. He is, however, striking the Russian communications, and by a bold movement may utterly destroy their campaign, while Osman also strikes their communications from the west, at Plevna, near the Danube. The situation is unquestionably critical and perhaps the turning point in the campaign. The Russians are manœuvred on their advanced front at Zeni Sagra, on the north of the mountains at two points in their line of communications, from opposite directions.

## AN OPEN NOTE TO LEWIS.

The Secret Revealed as to the Pungier Guard.

TATE SPRINGS, Aug. 5, '77.

To the Editor of the Morrystown Gazette:

The Hawkins county man seems lately disposed to complain at some of the raps that have been given him from different directions. He, however, tells them to pitch in, that he can stand it. I imagine that he is like the old negro by his sore foot, who could get no rest on account of the pain, and as a finality, held out his foot, shaking his fist over it said: "Jes hurt on, old fellow,—guess this clute can stan' it if you can." Then as he stands it so well, we will say that we don't altogether like the manner in which he speaks of the whisky raid of Gen. Cooper & Co. We mean where he denounces it, "That Big Ike Raid." Now we confess that in our younger days we had a "kinder hankerin'" arter' the stuff, but when we were married, we came home one day and, says our better half, now Ike, you have gone, and been, and went,—and—well, the rest that she said was emphasized so emphatically with the broom-stick, that where-as before that time, we had a "hankerin'" and now we don't "hanker," and more than that we would like to see any man get us to "hanker" when Sarah Jane's around. Now, if Lewis L. had a Sarah Jane to talk to him awhile about "hankerin'" you bet he would not be so anxious about the "probable cost of a pungier guard of moonshine over in the Ridge." What need he care about the "probable cost" etc. Tells the boys not to go to the show; that he has spent his last fifty cents, and never expects to see another. So what difference can "probable cost" make to him. No, sir, this is all a dodge of his, to find out what a pungier guard is. He has asked the question direct, a time or two through the GAZETTE, and has failed to get the desired information. Now, if we were to tell him, he would blab it all over the country and make a lot of himself, thinking he was telling the people something new. If we tell what a pungier guard is, we must obligate Lewis L. to keep it a secret. We are going to tell, and if Lewis has not the "discerning capacity" sufficient to understand it, we can't help it. A pungier guard is an ingeniously complicated mechanical contrivance, used for the purpose of transporting a certain liquid in a fluid state, which the Almighty intended for a steady drink, but a great many people use it only as a beverage, and have substituted for it, what is termed corn-distilled, double rectified moonshine, which in the end "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The "probable cost" of which (by the guardful) is not determined by the law exempting the guard from taxation. There, now, you have it in a nutshell. Remember, mum's the word, Lewis.

Yours, in haste,

BIO ICE.

## From an East Tennessean in Mississippi.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Aug. 4, '77.

To the Editor of the Morrystown Gazette:

With stern reality looking me in the face, and speaking in accents vociferously that you can't run your paper on the wind, I am constrained to remit. The GAZETTE grows better in interest every day, and it is now one of the best local newspapers in the South.

We are satisfied with Hayes' Southern policy; and we have been abundantly blessed with good crops, and candidates this year. Everybody wants office. There were fifty-three wagon loads of water-melons in our city in one day last week. A city of only 5,000 inhabitants. Twenty-five pound melons for a nickel. Come down, Mr. Editor.

Among the many objects of attraction in our little city, the Soda fountain at J. A. Shell's Drug Store is the most beautiful. It is made of Hawkins county, Tennessee, marble, and from the quarry now managed by uncle Jimmie Wright. I never look at this fountain without its recalling pleasant memories of my boyhood, when I used to receive uncle Jimmie's smiles on the streets of Mooreburg.

Yours,

Tox.

The emissaries of the Northern strikers have gone through the States of North Carolina and Virginia, attempting to poison the minds of the workmen and produce disorder at Alexandria, Richmond, Lynchburg, Charlotte and other points. They have entirely failed. The populations of those States have no sympathy with the commissioners of lawlessness.

Wade Hampton (colored), who was once a slave of Gov. Wade Hampton, is lecturing in Southern Indiana on "The Condition of the South."

## PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known In human nature, but often shown Alike in castle and cottage, That pride, like pigs of a certain breed, Will moor to live and thrive on "feed," As poor as a pauper's pottage.

Of all the notable things on earth The queerest one is pride of birth Among our "fierce Democracy;" A bridge across a hundred years, Without a prop to save it from sneers— Not even a couple of rotten peers— A thing for laughter, sneers and jeers— Is American aristocracy.

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend: Your family thread you can't ascend Without good reason to apprehend: You may find it waxed at the further end By some plebeian vociferation! Or, worse than that, your boasted line May end with a loop of stronger twine That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs, Don't be haughty and put on airs With insolent pride of station; Don't be proud and turn up your nose At poorer people in plainer clothes, But learn, for the sake of your mind's repose, That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes, And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows, Is subject to irritation.

## A CARDINAL'S LOVE.

The Favorites and the Fortunes of Cardinal Antonelli.

London Truth.

I am not surprised at the Countess Lambertini's claim to the 78,000,000 francs at which Antonelli's fortune is estimated. What I wonder at, is that there are not a great many other claimants. The Cardinal ever evinced a repugnance for holy orders. To be a deacon he was obliged to take the vow of celibacy; but he knew himself too well to become a priest, and in all his life never confessed a penitent. Numerous were the young Romans whom he brought up and settled. The daughter of a Portuguese singer was watched by him with paternal fondness from her cradle upwards. A boy now in the Papal Guard often visited him in his rooms in the Vatican, and never left him without a handsome present. The Cardinal bought an estate near Terracina for this youth, who is the son of a Sicilian Abbess. His Eminence was lavish in his generosity to the daughter of a diplomatic Count and Countess from Munich.

In his will Antonelli repudiated with virtuous indignation the reports wicked men had spread about the immensity of his fortune and its origin. He derived, he said, the best part of it from his respectable father, who was a farmer at Sommano. In England this was believed; in Rome it was not.

The respectable father left eight children, and unless a loves-and-fishes miracle was performed at the cutting up of his estate, what fell to each inheritor could not have been a fat portion. There were five sons and three daughters, and Jacopo was the third child.

An excellent family man was this Prince of the Church. His relations were shrewd, avaricious, contented, but close-mouthed and reliable. He was not ashamed of them, and they served him faithfully in transacting financial business.

Cardinal Antonelli was concerned with the financiers of Louis Napoleon. His brother Angelo, under the pretext of being sent to Paris to surveiller Sacconi, the Nuncio, went there to operate with Mires, the patron, by the by, of Louis Veuillot. Angelo, on the downfall of that financier, got hold of a Viennese clerk of Rothschild's, a handsome, impudent fellow, gifted with a fluid kind of eloquence. He advised him to be converted and to enter orders, and he secretly pushed him on at the Tuilleries, where the Hebrew priest was at once raised to red stockings, became a prodigious favorite with the ladies, the confessor of the Empress, and cut out the beau, Nigra.

Filippo Antonelli, another brother, was also a financier. He was the Cardinal's man of straw at the Roman Bank, of which he was the manager. Filippo is counted the most miserly man in Rome. He lives in a small house at Santa Agata alla Suberra, and bears the title of Count.

Gregoria, the eldest brother, is the gentleman of the family. His special function was to look after the Cardinal's children, and to negotiate hush-money payments. His son Agostino, was the uncle's favorite, and was obliged by him to marry a daughter of the Countess Garcia. It was stipulated, however, that a marriage was only to be a Platonic partnership. The niece-in-law was given a royal dowry, and was bequeathed the Cardinal's silver-gilt breakfast service, which he prayed her not "to look up, but to use freely." Since his death she has gone to live in Paris.

Signora Marconi, who adopted the

## REMARKABLE BRAINS.

A Bullet Taken from a Man's Head and an Eight-penny Nail from a Woman's.

Wheeling Register.

A Confederate soldier from the Valley of Virginia in one of the battles of the late civil war was struck in the head by a Minnie ball. The ball passed through the skull, and the surgeon, afraid to probe the wound in search of it, left the man to die. In the course of time he recovered, but had lost his reason and was sent to the Insane Asylum at Staunton, where he remained for eleven years. At length Dr. Fauntleroy, an eminent physician of that city, obtained permission from the Asylum authorities and friends of the insane man to make a surgical examination of the head, with the hope of finding the ball. He was successful, and found the ball embedded on the inside of the skull and pushing against the brain. Unable to extract it with any instrument at hand, he took a chisel and mortised it out. As soon as the ball was removed, reason resumed its control, and the deranged one was in his right mind. He says that he is not conscious of anything that occurred during the interval of eleven years—from the time he was struck on the battlefield to the moment the pressure was removed from the brain, all was blank to him.

Another case in the same county of Augusta was that of a boy whose gun burst while shooting, and drove the lock into the brain. The piece was taken out by a skillful surgeon without serious injury to the patient.

But the most remarkable case that I hear of was in the same neighborhood. It was that of a woman subject to fits of mental derangement, and, while in a spell of lunacy, drove an eight-penny nail into the top of her head, penetrating into the brain—the nail having been driven up to its head. The nail was drawn out, and the woman has been of sound mental condition ever since.

## Patronize Your neighbor.

The growth of a neighborhood, village or town is simply the aggregated improvement of its individual members. If every citizen would give the preference to the people of his own town in his outlay, quite an addition might be made to the number of successful men in each neighborhood. Patronize your own village blacksmith, carriage-maker, mechanic and store-keeper; help each other along, cultivate a pride in the progress and thrift appearance of your own community; cast out that selfish jealousy in a neighbor's prosperity. There is sufficient competition in every calling to keep prices as low as can be afforded, and in nothing can the citizens of a county exercise a more benign influence than in the encouragement of a home trade and patronage. It is the mutual interest of all to have the largest possible number of busy prosperous men in each community. A successful man soon shows his success in his surroundings; he paints his house, erects new fences, sets out shade trees, prepares a flower pot for his wife, improves his land, and culture, every item of which chance necessitates an outlay of money and labor. These improvements not only benefit the fortunate projector, but add to the character and appearance of the whole village, attract the attention and admiration of every stranger who enters the place, induce new families to move into town, and, best of all, stimulates the neighborhood to a rivalry in the same line of improving their surroundings. Let every citizen determine to patronize his neighbors, and watch the good effect on the whole community.

## The Reason Why Money is so Scarce.

The farmers are the only producers, and it is through their wheat, corn, cotton, etc., that money is brought into the State. But on the other hand we have to buy everything manufactured from the North and West. We buy everything from a thrasher to an axe-handle, and this takes our money away, and leaves but little in circulation. We manufacture nothing, except a few wagons in town, and most of the timber for them is brought here in the shape of spoked, fellows and hounds. If we wish to keep our money at home we must have manufacturers. We have an abundance of wood, but we make nothing out of it. Our buckets, pails, tubs, brooms are made where wood is scarce. We can never be independent until we utilize the raw material of all kinds that grows spontaneous on our hands. We must learn to be more reliant on our own resources and make all we need, even to our clothes out of the cotton and wool we raise.—Fort Smith In.

Lee R. Sanborn, Postmaster at Sanborn, Niagara county, N. Y., takes the chronicle. He has informed Gen. Key that he prefers his place on the New York State Republican Committee to that of Postmaster, and he therefore resigns his Postmastership.

## Educational.

One of the greatest evils connected with our system of education arises from the fact that false inducements are almost universally placed before the public. And is constantly stimulated by unreal objects. Instead of being impressed with the idea that the great and chief end of an education is to fit him to perform well whatever duties in life it may befall him to be charged with, he is made believe that he may yet become a President, Governor, or member of Congress, as though public position was the passport to honor and respectability alone. He is virtually taught both by precept and example, that he may acquire a great fortune, as though wealth were the chief end of human existence. He is frequently taunted with the query whether he means to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, or whether he wishes to remain a farmer or mechanic for life, as though the labor of the hand and sweat of the brow were the sum of human evil, and the sign and seal of human degradation. The average American girl is irreparably spoiled, ere yet she scarcely reaches her teens, by false and superficial ideas as to the true aims of life, by an indispersion for the health-giving labor, and by visionary notions of her relations to the other sex and to society. The average American servant girl has outgrown her business, and now assumes to dictate terms to the helpless mistress of the household she condescends to serve. The average American boy knows more than his father, is master of his mother, disrespectful to his superiors, and insolent to everybody. These are the outcome of wrong motives and mistaken methods applied in the early stages of educational development.

## Lemons a Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following recipe as a new cure for consumption: Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft) roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and give a six day until better, then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions and we know that you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both of the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when to please a friend, she was finally persuaded to try the lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.

## Didn't Find Richmond.

A dozen or more idlers around the Central Market were yesterday taking a deep interest in a war map published in a New York daily paper, when brother Gardner, the old colored man, pushed his way into a throng and closely studied the map for a minute or two.

"What 'bout on dis map is ole Virginia?" he suddenly called out.

"It isn't on there at all," said one of the crowd.

"What 'bout on dis map is Richmond?" continued Gardner, running his finger over the paper in a wild way.

"How do you expect to find Richmond on this map of Europe?" asked a by-stander.

"How do I 'spect, Why, sir, what has the map of Europe to do without Richmond? Wasn't dar more fightin' aroun' Richmond den you could scare up in all Europe in ten years? Have dey gone and denied dat fact? Have dey got out a map and left dat town out in the cold? Somebody find de town for me, an' I'll show you de exact spot where I was hit in the chin by a cannon ball, an' wounded all to pieces."

"Go away—this is a war map of Turkey and Russia."

"Without any Richmond on it?"

"No, sir—Richmond isn't there."

"Den I'm gwine right away—gwine to git right out in dis crowd in a hurry?—After all us folks fought an' bled an' died down dar, an' left our bones to bleach in de sun; it's a perfect insult, I say, to come aroun' hesh showin' de Black Sea as big as a meetin' house, an' leavin' Richmond clear of the fair grounds entirely! Come away from dat fraud, you cull'd folks!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Summer Fashions.

Jennie June says in her August fashion letter:

The stylish bonnet this season is a coarse straw turned up on one side, the somewhat broad brim lined with pale blue, or ivory white tulle (twilled) silk, the trimming consisting of dog roses, and fine crepe lisse plaiting, or rows of tulle valenciennes lace. The hat is known in Paris as the "Avenir," and all the young ladies wear it with a pretty lawn or cambric dress, and lace mitts, white or black.

These cambric costumes consist of a walking skirt and long half fitting pailot, the skirt is gored and trimmed with two gathered or fine sided plaited flounces, the pailot edged with a plaiting, headed by a fold, some with lace. They are made in brown, blue, pink, and gray striped, and checked linen, and cotton (Alsace cotton), and are entirely without looping or drapery. But how comfortable! and what a relief to get rid of the horrid mess of wrinkles and bunches we have been sitting upon for the last three or four years! torture fully equal to that old method of walking with peas in your shoes. No tournure, no dress improvers, only neatness, cleanliness, and simplicity. The Breton costume is the most in favor for out-door games, such as croquet, archery, and the like, and the prettiest consist of a red skirt, with white bands stitched on, and white flannel overdress with bands of Indian cashmere upon the front, sides pockets and cuffs. And white flannel with bands of Indian cashmere or embroidery is very effective also, but the red, with red stockings and Saragota tie shoes, is, as the young ladies say, "too killing for anything." Of course the skirt must not be made too long; in fact it is decidedly short, especially in front.

With the Breton dress the Breton hat should be worn, a hat which is round, rather helmet shaped, is worn over the forehead, and may or may not be turned up at the back, but is always trimmed with a close, broad wreath of leaves, small or field flowers, designs, or intermixed.

The small parasols introduced in the beginning of the season have had a great success, and as "parasol-ettes" are purchased to match every